The People's Korea

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1981 $20 Bil. Budget Adopted: Only 14.7% Goes to Defense

The DPRK adopted a 1981 budget of 20,478,900,000 won (approximately $20 billion), a 7% boost in revenues and a 8.7% jump in expenditures over last year, and defense outlays account for 14.7%.

The figure for 1980 was about 2,750 million won or 14.6% and 15.1% in 1979.

This compares with Seoul's 1980 military budget of 2,145 billion won, 36.7% of the state budget.

This is the first time that a state budget surpassed $20 billion mark.

The state budget 1969 reached 5 billion won, in 1974 it was put over 10 billion won and last year it scaled at about 19 billion won.

Last year, the people in the DPRK carried out the vast economic plan one month ahead of schedule and increased the industrial output at the high rate of 17% above 1979.

The budget for 1981 passed the Fifth Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly without any amendment.

The 1981 budget, submitted by Finance Minister Yun Gi Jong envisages an increase of 9.5% in national economic expenditures over last year; the investments in power industry and mining swell by 70% and 25%, respectively above last year.

(See details on page 2)

Investments in transport and communications show a rise of 13% above last year.

Agriculture receives 25% greater than last year's as President Kim Il Sung called upon the farming population to attain the goal of 9.5 million tons of grain in his New Year Address of 1981.

This year, the output of steel, rolled steel, chemical fertilizer and cement will largely increase, and heavy industry firmly ensure the rapid development of all branches of the national economy including light industry, agriculture and transport and make a better contribution on the promotion of the people's well-being. Photo shows the Sunchon Cement Factory.

A great amount of fund goes for a radical increase in the production of mass consumption goods and further improving the living conditions of the urban and rural dwellers.

Investments in housing construction are 1.3 times as great as last year, to build modern houses in the urban and rural areas in a big way.

Mrs. Yun Gi Jong revealed the plan to complete a modern Munsu street[a] in Pyongyang within this year. The Grand People's Study Hall is scheduled to be completed and the Pyongyang No. 1 Department Store and Hamhung City will be turned into a more hygienic and cultured city of chemical industry.

A large sum is put aside for educational aids to Korean schools in Japan.

"For the democratic national education of the sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan President Kim Il Sung had remitted a huge sum of educational aid fund and stipends amounting to ¥29,871,830,000 in 78 installments till the end of last year from the time when the building of the foundation of socialism just started," said the Finance Minister.

Despite the hectic arms buildup in south Korea and "Team Spirit 81" with introduction of new types of warplanes, only 14.7% of the total state budgetary goes to the defense buildup.

The state budgetary expenditures last year were 18,836,910,000 won, 99.7% compared with the plan, or 11% increase above the 1979 figure. Revenues amounted to 19,139,230,000 won, 1.3% above the plan, and 9.5% up from the 1979 figure. This means financial reserves of 302,320,000 won.

Int'l Juche Institute Marks Off DPRK President's 70th Birthday as Int'l Holiday

The Board of the Tokyo-based International Institute of the Juche Idea in its 4th meeting in Stockholm Mar. 16-17 decided to mark off the 70th birthday of DPRK President Kim Il Sung as a most significant international holiday of the progressive people and adherents of the Juche idea. (See related story on page 3)

It also announced that an international seminar on Juche would be held in April next year on that occasion.

The board meeting was attended by Kazi Ahmed, Chairman of the United People's Party of Bangladesh; Bezandry Christopha, Vice-Chairman of the People's Party National Assembly of Madagascar; Paul Gafa, Chairman of Administration of the Malta Labour Party. All those parties are ruling parties.

Also included were influential political figures and delegates of various national organizations of Juche study.

Mr. Bezandry Christopha, in his closing address, supported the projected plan to reunify Korea by founding a bi-system Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

WPK C.C. Plenum Stresses Need to Carry Through Taean Work System

The third plenary meeting of the 6th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea April 1-2 discussed impressive achievements and experiences gained in establishing the famous Taean work system created 20 years ago to improve the nation's factory management and operation and economic management as a whole.

The Taean work system, entirely different from the old, embodies the collective principle—comradely cooperation and unity—and gives all the workers full participation in the operation of the respective factories and other enterprises.

Its main advantage is that the workers themselves take part in the management and operation of the factory, as discussions are constantly held directly with them and as production is drawn up by those in charge of directing production.

The introduction of this work system contributed much to the nation's steady industrial production growth at a high average annual rate of 14.5% 1961 to 1980.

A speaker pointed out that in a brief period of 14 years the Taean approach was highly instrumental in the completion of industrialization which took other countries one whole century or a few centuries.

The plenary meeting stressed the importance of the continuing application of the Taean work system

The meeting, noting a generational change in the ranks of workers, stated that it was important to raise the technical and skill level of the working people as a whole and retain the old skilled workers along with the young workers.

NYT: S. Korean Elections Stacked to Give Gen. Chon Two-Thirds Majority

The New York Times, in its April 9 editorial, criticized the Reagan Administration's low-key human rights policy on south Korea and said the south Korean parliamentary elections were stacked to give Gen. Chon's party a two-thirds majority in the "national assembly." Excerpts:

The Reagan administration correctly insists that its low-key human rights policy should be judged by its fruits. They have ripened in south Korea, and the taste is bitter.

Last October, President Chun Doo Hwan proclaimed a new constitution that, on paper, improved on the repressive Yushin charter devised by his slain predecessor, Park Chung Hee. The new guarantees have now been put to the test in a parliamentary election—and they proved to be paper indeed.

On paper, opposition was permitted, but under conditions that guaranteed a victory for the pro-government Democratic Justice Party. Having arrested serious challengers, the Chun regime disbanded existing parties, barred 800 politicians from public life and then hand-picked leaders of the "opposition." In any case, the voting was stacked to give the government party a two-thirds margin in the National Assembly, a weighting device reminiscent of the Park era. Mr. Chun will not be disturbed by legislative noise.

On paper, Mr. Chun's Constitution guarantees habeas corpus and affirms the right of privacy. But the plight of Kim Young Sam suggests just how much these fine words mean. Mr. Kim, once considered a likely presidential candidate, has been under house arrest since last May. In a courageous interview with Henry Scott Stokes of The Times, he asked the obvious: "What am I here for? Who decided this? Nobody came here. Nobody from the authorities explained."

Mr. Chun became the first chief of state invited to the Reagan White House. It was a clear signal to an anxious Seoul regime that U.S. officials would not ask the poignant questions put by Kim Young Sam. Other Americans should and will.

Dipl. Ties Set Up with St. Vincent Grenadines

A joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations and exchange of diplomatic envoys between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and St. Vincent Grenadines was published on April 3 in Kingstown.

The joint communique says that the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and St. Vincent Grenadines agreed upon the establishment of diplomatic relations and the exchange of diplomatic envoys at ambassadorial level between the two countries in order to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation in all fields on the principle of complete equality and reciprocity, mutual respect for sovereignty and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

The joint communique was signed by Li Jun Ok, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Guyana, and Hudson K. Tannis, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Tourism of St. Vincent Grenadines, authorized by their respective governments. —KCNA

Korean-in-Japan Political Prisoner Jin Dong In Dies Due to Harsh Prison Treatment

Mr. Jin Dong In, a political detainee in Taejon Prison, resident in Japan, died of a heart failure and pneumonia on Feb. 26 last, it was disclosed by Japanese activists who inquired into his conditions.

He was arrested on charges of violating the Anti-Communist Law and the National Security Law in 1974. Sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment, he was serving in Taejon Prison. The harsh treatment, possibly torture, weakened his health. In November last, he was transferred to a Seoul hospital.

It is not known where he died in hospital or prison.

Two-Thirds of Univ. Graduates Jobless

The Dong-A Ilbo reported on Mar. 25 that two-thirds of this year's graduates of first-rate universities in south Korea failed to get proper jobs, the worst figure in the past 10 years.

Seoul University produced 3,291 graduates, of whom 1,089 got jobs, or 33 percent. In case of Koryo University with 2,051 graduates, 773 or 33 percent took jobs.

More Money Goes to Economic Expansion

—Details of 1981 State Budget—

Follow highlights of the report "On the Results of the Fulfilment of the State Budget for 1980 and on the State Budget for 1981 of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" made by Finance Minister Yun Gi Jong at the Fifth Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held between April 6 and 8:

Last year funds for mining industry were 1.3 times that of 1979. They are also increased by 25 percent over 1980. This is aimed at consolidating domestic fuel and raw material bases — especially coal and mineral ore bases. Photo: A part of the Anju Combined Coal Mine, S. Pyongan Province

Results in 1980

The state budgetary revenues amounted to 19,139,230,000 won (about $19 billion), 1.3 percent above the plan, up 9.5 percent from the 1979 figure.

Revenues from the factories and enterprises of the central industry grew to 113 percent compared with 1979.

Local budgetary income made a 6 percent jump.

- All localities fully ensured their expenditures with their own income and transferred a huge sum of money to the state.

The state budgetary expenditures totaled 18,836,910,000 won (about $18 billion), 99.7 percent of the plan, up 11 percent from 1979.

The outlay of funds for the national economy increased to 111.1 percent as against 1979.

–Funds for mining was 1.3 times that of 1979.

- Fuel and raw material bases were further cemented.

–Funds for capital construction were up 25 percent from 1979.

- Over 3,000 projects for productive purposes were completed.
- All the industrial branches were further improved.

Huge amounts of funds were sent to retool plants.

- Engineering and scientific research made big strides to the point of devising and manufacturing new large-size machine tools, large-size generating equipment, oil-pressure tunnelling machines, oil-pressure truck-mounted cranes, oil-pressure machines, large-size electric locomotives and many other new kinds of machines and equipment.

Results:

- Industrial production markedly grew power, coal, steel, rolled steel, synthetic fibre, synthetic resin, chemical fertilizer and cement.
- A remarkable growth in the production of all sorts of daily necessaries.
- Electrification of over 600 kilometers of new railway lines, 160 kilometers more than the plan.
- The launching of 20,000-ton and 14,000-ton cargo ships and many other large-size cargo ships.
- A 1.2 – fold rise in the volume of railway freight transport and sharply boosted transport by trucks and ships.

–Vast state funds was diverted for agriculture.

- Grain output reached 9 million tons.
- Agriculture was placed on consolidated material and technical foundations and the Juch-farming method was thoroughly implemented.

–14.6 percent of the state budget was allocated for national defence.

–Expenditures for social and cultural purposes increased by 10 percent over 1979.

–Compared with 1979, funds for education, along with huge investments in school construction, grew 13 percent.

–Funds for public health rose 1.2 times 1979.

- Funds for nursing and educating children leapt.
- Cultural facilities were improved.
- The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and the Changgwangwon Health Complex and other big buildings were erected.

- A number of local towns underwent a facelift.
- Tens of thousands of modern dwelling houses were newly built for the working people.

–1,500 million won was alloted to provide factory and office workers with low-priced food and fuel.

Budget for 1981

The state budget for 1981 is scaled at 20,478,900,000 won (about $20 billion), a 7 percent jump in revenues and a 8.7 percent rise in the expenditures above 1980.

The national economic expenditures increase by 9.5 percent as against 1980.

–Power gets a 70 percent in funding.

–Mining funds are increased by 25 percent.

–A colossal amount of funds are envisaged for expanding and strengthening of key heavy industries as metal, chemical, engineering and building-material.

- Metallurgy: a full-capacity production is planned with the use of domestic fuels.

–The construction of smelteries under way is to be accelerated.

–The construction of an aluminium factory is slated for completion to start production.

- The chemical industry plans the acceleration of the expansion projects of plants including the Aoji Chemical Factory and the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill. Money is to complete and put into operation a movyion factory.
- Building-material: the output of cement will augment.
- Engineering: Financing is to retool machine plants in order to produce:

Generating equipment, mining equipment, farm methods, various kinds of heavy machines and equipment, ordered equipment, electronic elements, automation gauges and instruments.

To construct domestic fuel, raw material and power mills.

- A large increase in the output of steel, chemical fertilizer and cement.

A marked growth: the output of general heavy industrial products.

- Funding of the heavy industry is such that it may ensure a rapid development of all branches of the national economy and make a better contribution to the promotion of the people's well-being.

–Money for transport and communication is up 13 percent from 1980.

- Funds are to readiust and reinforce electrified railways.
- Funds are to electrified railway actions.
- Increased production of electric engines and waggons is amply financed.
- A considerable amount of money is to modernize transport equipment.
- High-speed train services get more money.

–Agriculture: a 25-percent increase in funds, compared with 1980 for the production target of 9.5 million tons and to finance:

–A vigorous drive for further expanding the area of cultivated land;

–An energetic conduct of the rural technical revolution and nature-remaking projects;

–To boost per hectare grain yield by scientific, technical farming;

–Bumper harvest in all branches of agriculture.

–A great amount of funds go to an increased production of mass consumption goods and further improved living conditions of the urban and rural dwellers.

- Various kinds of clothes and shoes of high quality, sewing machines, TV sets, refrigerators and washing machines for domestic use and other mechanical products for daily use and processed foodstuffs.

–A large amount of fund is put aside for the fisheries to increase the production of sea foods and effect a revolutionary change in the fish processing in particular.

–A 1.3-fold increased funds are allocated for housing construction.

- The program covers a modern Munsu street in Pyongyang.
- The Grand People's Study Hall.
- The Pyongyang No. 1 Department Store.
- Facelift of Hamhung City.

–Expenditures are increased for the social and cultural measures, up 6 percent from 1980.

–Education funds are up 7 percent from last year to finance.

- The improvement of the 11-year compulsory education.
- The strengthening of higher education and cadre-training; the construction of more schools.
- A great amount of educational aid fund and stipends are envisaged for the democratic national education of the sons and daughters of compatriots in Japan.

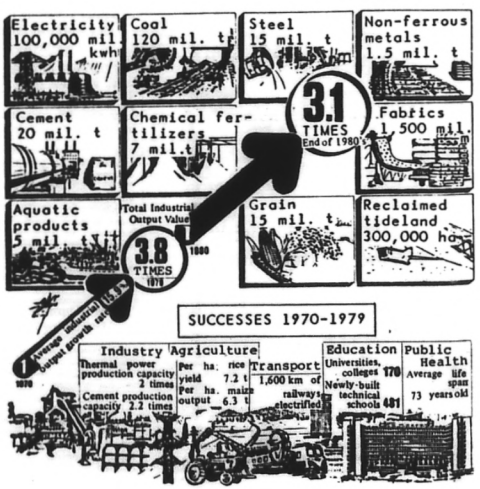
This year, already, those sent to Japan amount to ¥437 million. By the end of last year, the figures grand totalled ¥29,871,830,000 in 78 installments.

–Outlays are increased for science, literature and arts and physical culture and sports.

–Allocations for public health show an increase of 6 percent of 1980.

–Defense outlays account for 14.7%.

10-Point Economic Goal 1980's



Appeal of Algiers Support-Korea Reunion World Confab

An appeal to the world people was adopted at the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea which was held from Mar. 26 to 28 in Algiers.

Noting that the continued division of Korea and the ignorance of the rights of the Korean people to reunification by the United States poses a grave threat to peace and security in Asia and the world, the appeal says:

The division of the country which was forced by the United States and has been maintained till today is a wanton violation of the sovereignty of the Korean people and their right to reunification and independence. This also constitutes a menace to all the peace-loving peoples and countries.

The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is not only a demand of peace but also a demand arising in exercising the legitimate rights of the Korean people to national reunification.

Korea's reunification should be realised on the principles of freedom, independence and sovereignty desired by the world people.

It is one of the essential demands for the realisation of reunification to ease the tension between the north and the south, withdraw U.S. troops and all weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea, dismantle military bases, stop supply of all foreign weapons and prohibit all kinds of military exercises and provocations.

If the Korean people are to exercise their sovereignty free from foreign interference, democracy must be realized in south Korea without fail.

The resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly adopted in 1973 and 1975 supporting the "July 4, 1972, north-south joint statement" should be implemented.

The way to Korea's reunification should be decided only by the Korean people themselves.

In order to support the Korean people's cause of independent and peaceful reunification, the world people who love peace and justice should denounce all the schemes to perpetuate the division of Korea and demand the withdrawal of U.S. troops and their military equipment from south Korea and demand the conclusion of a peace agreement between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States, respect for human rights and the realisation of democracy in south Korea.

The situation of south Korea under Chon Du Hwan's fascist dictatorship backed by the U.S. government is extremely grave and arouses a deep concern.

The entire people of the world should further lift up their voices demanding the release of Kim Dae Jung and all other political prisoners, opposing all support to the south Korean fascist "regime" and denouncing the military exercise and all the provocations.

Under such situation which brings great sufferings to the Korean people and is very dangerous to world peace, the proposals set forth by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are opening an important prospect for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo which will make two different socio-economic systems exist in an independent, neutral, non-aligned and unified state is a positive and realistic contribution to the prospect for Korea's reunification and to peace.

205 persons with different political, social, ideological and religious views representing 80 countries and 18 international organisations gathered in Algiers, the capital of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, and held "The World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" from March 26 to 28, 1981, and called upon the governments, political parties, public organisations, committees for supporting Korea's reunification in all countries, the international organisations and peoples to strive for achieving Korea's reunification at an early date and realising justice and peace.

The world conference calls for:

- Urging the withdrawal of all foreign troops and weapons from south Korea.
- Claiming respect for human rights and democracy in south Korea.
- Opposing all manner of interference of the imperialists aimed at creating obstacle to Korea's reunification.
- Supporting all the positive steps to actually achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on the basis of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and a policy to be enforced by it.

The world conference appeals with confidence to the entire people of the world to launch joint action for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for world peace and security, firmly standing on the side of the Korean people. (KCNA)

Nordic Confab Declaration On Reunification

A declaration was adopted at the Nordic Conference on the Situation in Korea held on Feb. 23, 1981 in Copenhagen, the capital of Denmark.

Noting that the Nordic Conference on the Situation in Korea, with the participation of representatives of various political parties and public organisations of Scandinavian countries expressed deep concern over the present developments in the Korean Peninsula, the declaration said:

Recent developments have put the Korean question again in the focus of international politics.

After former dictator of south Korea Pak Jung Hi was got rid of in the fall of 1979, all of us hoped that the south Korean people would be able to establish a democratic government in south Korea.

This hope was literally dashed to pieces by the military coup d'etat in May, 1980, and the Kwangju popular uprising was ruthlessly suppressed.

This military coup d'etat meant the establishment of another military dictatorial "regime" captained by Chon Du Hwan.

The conference expresses support to the struggle of the south Korean people against the military dictatorship and denounces the continued suppression and imprisonment of Kim Dae Jung and other democratic figures of south Korea.

The conference declares that the participants will act to strengthen support to the democratic forces fighting against the military dictatorship in south Korea.

It holds that the governments of the Scandinavian countries should strongly denounce the suppression of the opposition forces by the south Korean dictatorial "regime" and its violation of human rights.

The Nordic Conference on the Situation in Korea denounces the U.S. support to the south Korean military "regime" and its scheme to legitimate Chon Du Hwan as "president" and urges the United States to stop all political, military and economic aid to the south Korean dictatorial "regime".

The conference proposes to the governments of the Scandinavian countries to protest to the United States against its support to the Chon Du Hwan "regime."

A possibility to shape the future of Korea in a peaceful way free from any outside interference in accordance with the will and desire of the Korean people themselves should be guaranteed to the Korean people.

Therefore, the conference denounces all manner of foreign interference in Korea and particularly calls for an end to the U.S. interference.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to the United States to have a dialogue for the replacement of the present armistice agreement with a peace agreement. Considering that the conclusion of a peace agreement is a step further towards normalizing developments in Korea, the conference demands the United States accept this proposal of the DPRK for negotiation.

At the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October last year, President Kim Il Sung put forward a new proposal for the reunification of Korea to ease tension in Korea and, further, to achieve her reunification, while leaving the ideas and systems in the north and the south as they are, and the ten-point policy of a unified state.

This proposal constitutes the best starting point of the dialogue which is decisively needed for the future of Korea. All the people who hope that the Korean people will shape the future of Korea without any outside interference and a condition will be provided for them to live peacefully in unity should support this proposal and widely propagandize it.

The attendants of the conference ask the United States to stop all its political, economic and military aid to the south Korean "regime" and withdraw its troops from south Korea.

They express full support to the heroic struggle of the south Korean people against the repressive military "regime" and for democracy in society and demand the release of all the political prisoners.

The participants call upon the peoples, political parties, organisations, parliaments and governments of the Scandinavian countries to render active support to the Korean people's struggle for carving out their destiny without outside interference and achieving the reunification of the country peacefully.

(KCNA)

Stockholm Caucus Slates Int'l Juche Seminar for Apr. '82

The Fourth Meeting of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea was held in Stockholm on March 16 and 17.

The meeting was attended by directors of the Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea from 18 countries, on behalf of all continents of the world; delegates of organisations for the study of the Juche idea, General Secretary Ogami Kenichi, and members, of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea.

Ogami Kenichi, General Secretary of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, made a report on the subject "On Summing Up the Work of the International Institute of the Juche Idea for 1980."

The resolution adopted at the meeting announced to the world that an international seminar on the Juche idea would be held in April next year and reflected the ardent desire of the adherents of the Juche idea and the progressive people of the world to significantly greet as the most auspicious international holiday the 70th birthday of respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung who is brightly illumining the road ahead of mankind by founding the immortal Juche idea.

Photo shows the Fourth Meeting of Board of the International Institute of the Juche Idea held in Stockholm from Mar. 16 to 17

Juche Idea Study Groups Mushrooming

Jan. 10

- A Dar Es Salaam Univ. group for the study of the Juche idea was formed by teachers in Tanzania, Prof. Seberine spoke at its inaugural meeting.

Feb. 9

- A Kuopio group for the study of the Juche idea was formed in Kuopio, Finland by a large number of Finnish parliamentarians, leading members of the Finnish People's Democratic League and members of the Finland-Korea Association.

Feb. 13

- An Indian committee for the study of the Juche philosophy was organized in New Delhi by Anil Gupta, Chief Editor of the Indian newspaper "Events," and many other personages of various strata.

Feb. 28

- A group for the study of Kimilsungism of Liaqat Rd. district, Rawalpindi, Pakistan was formed in Rawalpindi.

Mar. 8

- An Estoril group for the study of Kimilsungism under the Portuguese Committee for Study of Kimilsungism was organized in Estoril, in Portugal.

Mar. 11

- A Hyderabad, Pakistan, group for the study of Kimilsungism was inaugurated in Hyderabad, Pakistan. Present were Abdul Malik, Chief of the Sind, Pakistan, group for the study of Kimilsungism, who is director of the Asian Institute of the Juche Idea, and students of Sind Univ. Shaki Ahmed Fadan was speaker.

Mar. 14

- A Zimbabwean centre of Kimilsungist theory was inaugurated in Salisbury by functionaries of the headquarters of the Central Committee of the Zimbabwean African National Union.

Jan. 6

- A lecture, "The Juche Idea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" was given by Shamusul Alam, Chairman of the CC of the Bangladesh Self-Reliance Research Academy, at Dacca University in Bangladesh. Present there were the city's scholars and teachers, including members of the group for the study of Kimilsungism.

Jan. 15

- A new year joint meeting of 17 local societies for the study of the Juche idea was held at the Prefectural Educational hall in Osaka, Japan. Sugino Akio, Prof. of Osaka Municipal University, and Katamura Eiju, doctor of medicine made presentations under the respective titles "Socialist economic construction of Korea" and "Juche-based medical care in Korea."

Feb. 8

- A Guyana national seminar on Juche and independent national economy was held in Georgetown. The attendants included a number of cabinet members.

Mar. 14

- A presentation on Juche was given at the Central Committee of the Juche Idea Study Society of India. The speaker was Vishwanath, Secretary General of the Juche Idea Study Society of India.

Japanese Monthly Journal "Tsukuru"

Day of Seoul's Nuclear Armaments

An interesting report on the possibility of south Korea's nuclear armaments was made public. The likelihood was stressed at a time when Pyongyang's top leader President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Asukato of the JSP on Mar. 16 agreed to mark out Northeast Asia as a non-nuclear peace zone.

The report entitled "Day of Seoul's Nuclear Armaments" written by Group 80, an independent research group in Tokyo, was run in the May issue of the Japanese monthly journal "Tsukuru".

Pointing out that the south Koreans have already become capable producing A-bomb, the report warns: "If south Korea produces an A-bomb,it unavoidably will pose a grave menace to the peace of Asia as well as that of Korea."

The report also alleged that the south Koreans were locally producing uranium.

The report alleges that the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan is emboldened to accelerate nuclear development through the two American atomic energy concerns–Westinghouse Corp. and Vectrol Corp.

Follows a gist of the English-translation of the report:

△ △

South Korea has already reached the range of possibility of producing A-bomb. The U.S. Brookings Institutions in Washington declared in its report "Deterrent and Defense in Korea" made public on Feb. 12, 1976 that in 1980's south Korea would have a capability to produce and experiment nuclear weapons.

In 1976, the same year, military experts of Western countries, in a report on nuclear development in south Korea, said that south Korean's intention of nuclear development was obvious and that the country would reach the range of possibility of producing A-bombs by 1981.

These two reports indicate that south Korea may possibly develop or possess nuclear weapons by the end of this year.

Recently, it was reported that Argentina already possesses or is in a hurry to producing an A-bomb. (Feb. 20 issue of the Guardian).

In the 1980 report "Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Arms and Third World: Problems & Future Perspective" made public by Prof. Theodore Winckler, a chief investigator of the Institutional Planning Center of International Strategy and Security", Argentina was referred to as a possible nuclear nation together with south Korea. The nuclear reactor now reportedly be in Argentina is the same CANDU type (made in Canada) as the one south Korea introduced in 1976. These facts arouse apprehensions that south Korea may possibly develop or possess a nuclear weapon by the end of this year.

If south Korea produces an A-bomb, it will unavoidably pose a grave menace to the peace of Asia as well as the peace of the Korean Peninsula. In particular, production of an A-bomb in south Korea will exert an unfathomably great influence upon its neighbour, Japan. How are the south Koreans promoting its plan to develop nuclear power stations and to produce nuclear weapons?

Dangers of Nuclear Power Plants

In April 1978, the Kori No. 1 Plant, the first nuclear power station in south Korea, started operation. This made south Korea the 21st country in the world to have an atomic power station. The capacity of the plant is equivalent to 8.5 percent of the total power generation capacity of south Korea (7 mil. kw).

According to its long-term energy development plan, south Korea plans to supply 60 percent of its total electric power requirement by establishing 40 nuclear power plants by the end of 2000.

From the viewpoint of safety and environmental protection, this plan poses real dangers to the country which is 260 kilometers from east to west and west and 400 kilometers from south to north, and which has a 35 million population.

At the end of last March, a U.S. institute in Washington to study policy and development of underdeveloped countries sounded a warning against the dangers of nuclear reactors being built in south Korea. No. 7 and 8 nuclear power plants and other atomic power stations are scheduled to be constructed at Kaemari, north of Kwangju City, South Cholla Prov. Kaemari and the area with a range of 48 km from have a population of 1,000,000. If an accident occurs at a nuclear power plant there, about 2,000,000 dwellers including those residents within a range of 64 km will be affected. ... Those big cities including Masan, Chinhae, Changwon, Pohang, and Kyongju as well as Pusan and Ulsan are located with a range of Kori. If an accident bigger than that occurred in Three Mile Island in the U.S. take place, over 6,500,000 dwellers including those who live in Taegu, a city of 88 km from Kori of 1,400,000, will suffer a severe damage.

6.5 million is equivalent to one-fifth of south Korea's total population, South Korea is so active in constructing nuclear power plants that it permits three or four nuclear power stations to be constructed in a densely populated area like Kori. The strong purpose of the south Koreans in establishing nuclear power stations stems not only from its desire to solve the energy question but also from its deep commitment to nuclearization.

Commitment to Nuclear Development

The late President Pak Jung Hi said in 1975 (June 2 issue of the Christian Science Monitor):

"If the U.S. nuclear umbrella were to be removed, we have to start developing our nuclear capability..."

In addition, in May 1978 the then Foreign Minister Pak Tong Jin said that "there is a possibility of nuclear energy being developed in south Korea for the sake of national security."

Furthermore, south Korea expressed its intention to be active in producing nuclear weapons when the Defense Minister Ro Sang Hyun said in July 1979 that "I completely agree to the views that south Korea must produce and possess nuclear weapons basically for the sake of national security."

South Korea is developing its technology for establishing nuclear power stations. It has adopted a non-turn key import of nuclear power plants since 1978 when it produced the Kori No. 5 and No.6 plants, while in the past it had adopted turn key import agreements with foreign concerns, because of the poor technology of south Korean enterprises. Meanwhile, it is beginning domestic production of equipment and materials requisite for the establishment of nuclear power stations. It is reported that south Korea has already produced uranium independently.

In south Korea there are three main phosphate rock importers – Ryongnam Chemical Corp., Chinhae Chemical Corp. and Namyu Chemical Corp.–whose annual total capacity is 2 million tons. Almost all phosphate rocks come from Florida, the U.S. These phosphate rocks which contain 199 ppm uranium is a promising source of uranium necessary for atomic energy development.

Since four years ago, south Korea has been active in developing its own technology for enriching uranium. In December 1977, the Korea Nuclear Fuel Development Institute (President is the Minister of Science & Technology), was established. The institute is aimed at promoting the development of technology for enriching Uranium 235 as a national project, with the aim set on starting domestic production of nuclear fuel by the beginning of the 1980's.

In August 1978, a pilot plant for enriching uranium (the annual capacity is five tons) went into operation. The pilot plant is practically a commercial plant for enriching uranium as it was scheduled to continue production of enriched uranium.

In 1979, Japan started production of enriched uranium by operating a pilot plant using centrifugal separators.

Any south Korean A-bomb will be from a CANDU heavy water reactor introduced from Canada in 1976. Entirely different from light water reactors used in Japan, the CANDU heavy water reactor uses natural uranium and produces plutonium 239.

Therefore, if a CANDU operates one year, it can produce up to 250 kg of plutonium 239. This amount is to manufacture weapons grade 25 of a Nagasaki-type A-bomb.

The planned export of CANDU to south Korea prompted a tough opposition from many peace activists including Prof. George Wald, an American Nobel Prize-winning physicist, and the question became a political issue in Canada.

On January 31, 1976 Canada and south Korea signed an agreement which prevents Seoul from using a Canadian reactor for a military purpose. The agreement stipulates that the south Korean government shall never use the CANDU for the development and production of any nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosives. Then, the Canadian government proceeded with the sale of a CANDU to south Korea.

The case of India which conducted a nuclear-bomb testing by using plutonium produced by the CANDU clearly indicates that the above-mentioned agreement has no effect.

A CANDU heavy water reactor which was installed in a nuclear power plant constructed at Wolsung in June 1977 is expected to start its operation by the end of this year at the earliest or by the end of next year at the latest. But the question is whether there is a plutonium reprocessing plant as far as the CANDU is concerned. In 1976, south Korea, obtaining cooperation from France, planned to construct a plutonium reprocessing factory at the Taeduk Industrial Complex in South Chungchong Province. However, the plan was given up under pressure from the American government.

According to The Washington Post (January 30 1976), the U.S. pressured the south Koreans to cancell an import of plutonium-reprocessing equipment from France because it was opposed to the production of plutonium beyond its control.

South Korea seems not to have a reprocessing device now. But, it does not mean that the south Koreans have totally gave up. There is a possibility of constructing it by herself in secret.

In south Korea, former President Pak was succeeded by Chon Du Hwan, while former President Carter was replaced by Reagan.

The presidential succession gave a big spinoff to both nuclear reactor makers – Westinghouse and Vectrol. Under the total cooperation from these concerns, south Korea expects to develop and acquire a nuclear reprocessing center which is essential to the production of weapons-grade plutonium 239.

Westinghouse Corp. has monopolized the nuclear power plant market of south Korea. The only exception was the plant under construction at Wolsung, a CANDU heavy water reactor that uses natural uranium. Then, Framatome Corp., a nuclear-power public corporation of France, intervened in construction of the Kori No. 7 and 8 nuclear power plants, whose construction costs were $2.1 billion.

One year after President Pak's assassination, Framatome Corp. which was recommended by the Samsung Group, was awarded an order for the Kori No. 9 and 10 nuclear power plants. On Nov. 7, 1980, the French nuclear-power public corporation concluded an official contract with Korea Electric Corp.

Birth of Reagan Administration

Though Westinghouse Corp. and Vectrol Corp. failed to receive an order for any of these power plants, they maintained the possibility of monopolizing the nuclear power plant market of south Korea as a result of the birth of the Chon Du Hwan regime which enjoys the blessing of the Reagan administration.

Just after August 16 when Chon Du Hwan who purged former President Choe Gyu Ha from public life, was inaugurated as President, Robert Kirby, President of Westinghouse, paid an official visit to Chongwadae (the Blue House – Presidential Mansion) as the first foreigner to meet the president. Mr. Kirby, in an interview in Seoul, expressed his intention to support President Chon and promised him to extend cooperation including technical tie-up regarding nuclear development in south Korea. After he visited south Korea, Mr. Kirby sent W. Schneider, former American Ambassador to Seoul, to south Korea twice as an agent of his company and established close connections with the Chon Du Hwan military regime.

What makes Westinghouse Corp. so active is the birth of the Reagan administration which supports the Chon regime.

Due to former President Carter's atomic energy policy, whose main purpose was nuclear non-proliferation, Westinghouse was not able to export enriched uranium as well as its technology for nuclear fuel reprocessing, and it gave France and Canada a chance to make inroads into the south Korean nuclear market. However, after the birth of Reagan administration, Westinghouse was given a boost in consolidating its position in south Korea because the American company is one of the sponsors of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS) whose major director is include President Kirby and which has produced many policy-makers and so-called brain trusters for the Reagan administration. In addition, Westinghouse Corp. and Vectrol Corp. got the opportunity of establishing a joint venture of nuclear development in south Korea, as vice-President Weinberger of Westinghouse became the Defense Secretary of the Reagan administration, while former vice-President Schultz of Vectrol was appointed as one of the administration's supreme economic policy-makers. In fact, President David Rockefeller of the Chase Manhattan Bank which is the main bank of Westinghouse Corp., sponsored a welcome party of President Chon when the latter visited the U.S. In addition, President S. Vectrol Jr. of Vectrol Corp. who is a longtime individual adviser to President Reagan is in intimate relations with President Rockefeller, and both families – the Rockefellers and the Vectrols – are widely known as long-time Republicans. The Chase Manhattan Bank agreed with the Bank of America and the Sanwa Bank of Japan on the extension of a $200 million loan to the Korea Electric Corp. which had a plan to construct a nuclear power plant. In short, the American financial clique promotes the seller's business activity on constructing a nuclear power plant and the organized international financial clique finances funds to Korea Electric Corp. or the buyer, and extends credit to the south Korean government.

Clauses regarding the American supply of nuclear fuel to south Korea and its pledge to extend cooperation including those of technology and equipments are included in the U.S.-south Korea joint communique issued on February 1 when President Chon visited the U.S. The joint communique guarantees that Westinghouse and Vectrol can give total cooperation in south Korea's nuclear development.

Ex-Washington, Seoul Officials:

Nukes in S. Korea

Follow gists of remarks made by the former American and south Korean policy-makers on nuclear development of south Korea: *(Subtitles are ours. . . . Ed.)*

Carter US Nuclear Weapons May Remain in S. Korea
(The Korea Times, July 12, 1977)

WASHINGTON (OP) – President Carter is reconsidering a decision to withdraw all American tactical nuclear weapons from Korea, the Boston Glove widely reported on July 11.

Quoting "well-placed sources" in the Carter administration, the Boston paper said that President Park Chung Hee's message that even "a token number" of nuclear weapons be retained in order to deter an attack from the north was passed to President Carter by Undersecretary Philip Habib who had visited Seoul in late May.

The Globe also said in its Washington datelined story that this consideration is a part of the troop withdrawal plan from Korea over the next four to five years.

President Carter who planned to take out roughly 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons assigned to U.S. ground and air forces in Korea to decrease chances of nuclear war in the peninsula is making consideration to leave a small number of nuclear weapons for the F-4 Phantom fighter – bombers squadrons in Osan and Kunsan airfields, the paper quoted the administration sources as saying.

The Boston Glove story by military expert correspondent William Beecher who was the deputy spokesman of the Pentagon until last July further pointed out that a major debate has been under way within the bureaucracy on whether to withdraw entire nuclear weapons from Korea "even before President Park's plea" when he met with Habib in May.

The two issues are whether the total withdrawal of nuclear weapons would increase risk of war in Korea and whether it would give Seoul regime an impetus to develop nuclear capability of its own, it added.

Park Says S. Korea Will Make Its Own A-Weapons
(The Asahi Evening News, June 13, 1975)

WASHINGTON (Reuter) – South Korean President Park Chung Hee told interviewers in Washington that his country would develop its own atomic weapons if the United States withdrew its nuclear umbrella from the state.

Speaking to columnists Rowland Evans and Robert Novak, whose report was published by the Washington Post June 12 , he said South Korea could make nuclear weapons, but was now honoring the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and not developing its potential.

But, he added: "If the U.S. nuclear umbrella were to be removed, we have to start developing our nuclear capability to save ourselves."

The United States recently approved the sale of uranium to south Korea for peaceful purposes. Several members of Congress complained the sale was made with inadequate assurance the material would not be diverted to military use.

In another interview published June 11 in the Washington Star, he said a north Korean attack could be blocked only if America dispensed fears that it had turned inward after Vietnam and made a firm military pledge to south Korea.

S. Korea May Build Own N-Bombs
(The Mainichi Daily News, June 28, 1977)

SEOUL (UPI) – Foreign Minister Park Tong Jin gave strong indications on June 27 that South Korea may have to push the development of its own nuclear weapons in case the United States removes tactical nuclear arms now stationed in his country.

Park, asked by newsmen about the government policy on nuclear weapons, said, "as a matter of principle we should have the freedom to take necessary actions within our ability to ensure our own survival."

"As to the question of nuclear weapons development, we would consider the matter on this basis," Park said. He did not elaborate.

Will Domestically Produce All Weapons by End of 1980: Pak Jung Hi
(The Asahi Evening News, January 29, 1977)

SEOUL (Reuter) – President Park Chung Hee said on Jan. 28 south Korea would be mass-producing all military equipment except for nuclear arms and combat aircraft by the end of 1980 to achieve self-sufficient defense.

He said in an address at the Defense Ministry that all preparation was in progress for acquiring capabilities to repel aggression from the north without U.S. military support, a ministry spokesman said.

Park appeared to have laid down south Korea's position in future consultations on President Jimmy Carter's campaign pledge for a gradual withdrawal of the 40,000-strong U.S. forces from south Korea.

Elaborating on this pledge at a post-election press conference, Carter said it would be "a very slow, very methodical, very careful withdrawal of the ground troops" after consultations with south Korea and Japan.

Park said the basic structure of south Korea's defense industry would be completed by the end of 1978, according to the Defense Ministry spokesman.

He was quoted as saying: "We are not going to develop nuclear arms and we are withholding development of combat aircraft for the time being. But we are mobilizing our brains and capabilities to localize production of all other arms and mass-produce them by 1980."

South Korea will then have acquired self-sufficient defense to defeat aggression launched by the north alone, he added.

Park said all information indicated south Korea was already "almost on a par" with the north in military strength.

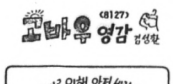
General Elections in S. Korean Cartoons

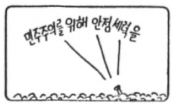
The south Korean authorities held what they called "presidential and parliamentary elections" to give legality to the military junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan.

But the south Korean people have been very cynical about these elections, because elections are nothing but a farce.

They don't believe in such words as "democracy", "welfare society" and "freedom from political oppression" used by the authorities.

Follow cartoons from south Korean dailies which reflect grass-roots' sincere opinions about the so-called "elections"





We require a stable force for democracy

Chosun Ilbo, Mar. 19

We require a "checking" force

democracy, democracy, ...

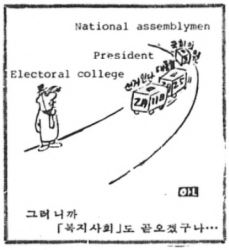
"Democratic slogans are everywhere whenever an election is held."

Maeil Sinmun, Mar. 4

"War and poverty"

"Liberation from political suppression"

"Liberation from low wages"



"THEREFORE, WELFARE SOCIETY SHALL COME SOON...."
Taejon Ilbo, Jan. 19

"THOUGH SPRING HAS COME...."
Dong-A Ilbo, Feb. 24

Asahi Journal

25th Birthday of Choson University

Choson University, the overseas university of the DPRK, met its 25th birthday on Apr. 10. Meeting the 25th anniversary of the university, Miyata Hiroto, vice-chief of the Articles-Screening Division of Asahi Shimbun visited last March the university and contributed an article to Japanese weekly "Asahi Journal" dated Apr. 3. In his article he gave his assessment of the achievements the Koreans nationals gained in their national education work in Japan after Korea was liberated, calling it "unexampled in the world" Follows the gist of his article:

Choson University (Korean University), the overseas university of the DPRK, at Kodaira City, Tokyo, celebrated its 25th birthday on Apr. 10 (Its president is Nam Si U, and the students number 1,100).

On Aug. 15, 1945, Korea was liberated from Japanese rule as a result of Japan's defeat. What the Korean community in this country did first was to start a movement to restore their national identity which had been obliterated during the colonial days. Classes were opened spontaneously in various places of Japan, where the Korean language, of which they had been deprived, was taught.

Toward the end of 1946, Joryun (the League of Koreans Residing in Japan – the predecessor of Chongryun, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), was operating 525 schools with around 42,000 students enrolled.

At the outset, the U.S. occupation authorities and the Japanese government connived at the national education of Korean residents here. According to a directive of the GHQ, the Japanese Ministry of Education ordered that Korean children and students should receive Japan's compulsory education basically and began to order Korean schools to be closed.

The Korean nationals here, who were proud as people of a liberated nation and had a strong desire to restore their national identity, held large-scale rallies and demonstrations demanding withdrawal of the order to close Korean schools.

In April 1948, thousands of Korean demonstrators clashed against the police in Osaka. A Korean boy was shot to death by a policeman. In the same month, the so-called Hanshin incident occurred in which some 3,000 Koreans thronged in front of the Hyogo prefectural government office in Kobe, demanding that the governor withdraw the order. The U.S. occupation command declared a state of emergency in Kobe.

On April 4, 1949, the Law for the Regulation of Organizations was promulgated. On Sep. 8, it was applied for the first time to Joryun, and Joryun was dissolved. This was followed by the forcible closure of all the national schools in October.

Only four years after the liberation of Korea, Koreans' national education which was aimed at enabling them to assert their national identity and live as Koreans, not as Japanese, was prohibited. Forcibly imposed upon the Korean nationals here by the GHQ and the Japanese government was their "Japanization". At that time the Syngman Rhee regime of south Korea shortly after its establishment, welcomed the closure of Korean schools and demanded that control on the reformed Korean schools be transferred to it.

Unexampled Educational System in World

After many turns and twists, the movement of Korean nationals in Japan changed its policy in May 1955 and Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was organized, whose program was to rally all Korean compatriots here around the DPRK. After the formation of Chongryun, Koreans' national education was revived. Then came the establishment of Choson University in April 1956. The purpose of the university is to train all students to become teachers in Korean schools at all levels and produce able persons in various fields who can contribute to the prosperity of the nation and develop relations of friendship and goodwill with people the world over, including the Japanese people, university level through national education.

At first, Choson University was founded as a two-year course college in a compound at Jujo, Kitaward, Tokyo, where the present Tokyo Korean High School is now located. The new main buildings of the university were awarded the "Prize of the 1962 Japanese Architectural Yearbook."

In April 1966, the university made an application with the Japanese authorities for a legal status as a university. When the application was adopted, the students and teachers were allowed to use discounted commuters' tickets and the commodity tax was exempted in the purchases of teaching materials such as pianos as well as fixed property tax. The Korean national schools are financially managed by contributions by Korean businessmen who are eager to give national education to their children with the money they earn with sweat on their brows without any financial assistance from the Japanese government or local government. The significance of the approval of the legal status of the university was far greater in this sense than we Japanese thought. The application for the legal status had long been shelved by the Tokyo Metropolitan authorities.

A progressive metropolitan administration was established when Minobe Ryokichi was elected Tokyo Governor in April 1967. Then the application was submitted to the Tokyo private school council in September 1967. The conservative camp condemned Koreans' national education as "communist and anti-Japanese education". The organ of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party wrote in' its Aug. 17 1965 issue that the national education of Koreans (by Chongryun) was intended to organize anti-Japanese partisans together with the Japan Communist Party.

The Japanese Government attempted to formulate an Act on Foreigners' Schools in 1966, or the year following the conclusion of the ROK-Japan talks. A main point in this act was to prohibit education in foreigners' schools which were thought to hinder Japan's international relations of friendship and goodwill, criticize policies decided by the constitutional organs of Japan and their implementation and were detrimental to Japan's national interests. This proposed law was strongly opposed by the opposition parties and progressive groups of Japan. Then, the question of legal authorization of Choson University was brought to the fore. The LDP and the Tokyo Metropolitan authorities led by Governor Minobe were at loggerheads with each other on this matter. This question developed into a political issue. Scholars, cultural leaders, and presidents of universities supported the Tokyo Metropolitan authorities and Choson University, demanding legal authorization of Choson University.

In April 1968, avoiding a decision on this question, the Tokyo private school council submitted a report to the Tokyo Governor, which was strongly negative to the university's legal authorization. However, Choson University was legally authorized on April 17, 1968 as a result of a bold action by Tokyo Governor Minobe. Based on the Constitutional idea and spirit of local autonomy, the decision was an epoch-making event which concretely proved that a local government had its own administrative powers to make a decision against the will of the central government.

Choson University, Kodaira City, Tokyo, Japan

In July 1968 the National Railways designated Choson University as one of the schools whose students could avail themselves of their commuters' tickets discounting system.

In connection with the legal authorization issue, the south Korean "government" in April 1968 asked the Japanese Government through diplomatic channels to take a positive measure not to legally authorize Choson University. The opposition of the south Korean government to the legal authorization of the university was repeatedly expressed. It declared in the south Korean "national assembly" that the south Korean government would allocate a sum out of the national budget to set up a Hanguk University (south Korean university) for south Korean nationality students in Japan, to oppose Choson University. But this plan has not yet been realized.

At present, Chongryun operates 66 kindergartens, 85 elementary schools, 56 junior high schools, 11 senior high schools and Choson University as the highest education institute, throughout Japan – 153 in all (except kindergartens). In addition, it also has irregular educational institutions such as national classes and night schools in all districts. According to official explanations by Chongryun, students enrolled in these schools number about 40,000.

Excepting Chongryun's schools there has not yet been a case in which a nation has built and maintained a consistent national educational system from kindergarten to university in an alien land.

Choson University has 6 faculties (four year courses) of literature, history and geography (history course and geography course), political economy (philosophy, political economy, management), foreign language (English, French), science (physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology), engineering (mechanical engineering, electronics, metal engineering) and the two-year teachers training department (teachers course, music, art, physical education, kindergartener course.)

Furthermore, it has a Korean language research and a national education research institutes and a laboratory corresponding to a post-graduate course.

As will be clear from the aim and purpose of the establishment of Choson University, importance was once given to the training of teachers, as this was necessary to rebuild Korean schools of all levels in various parts of the country. Recently, science and engineering education has come to be emphasized, which will directly contribute to the construction of their homeland.

Fifty-seven percent of the 4,974 graduates (from the establishment to March this year) are teachers, 15% workers in various organs and bodies of Chongryun, 8% employes in trading companies and banking organs, 5% in press and cultural organs, 8% laboratory workers and postgraduate students and 8% acquiring technique and studying abroad.

The number of students studying abroad is 25. The countries in which these students studied or are studying, are 9. They are the U.S., the U.K., France, Australia, Spain, Iraq, Cuba, Norway, and Belgium. The aim of their study is mostly to acquire foreign languages. A graduate who went to the U.S. last July specializes in engineering. About 42 graduates are studying as research students at Tokyo, Tohoku, Osaka universities and the Tokyo Institute of Technology. Four graduates took doctorates in engineering and one graduate received a doctorate in agriculture at the Tokyo Institute of Technology, Osaka and Kyoto universities. A graduate took a degree of D.Sc. at Uppsala University of Sweden.

The university is a residential college. The enrollment for the four-year course is 100,000 yen in Japanese currency and 70,000 yen for the two-year course. The dormitory fee is 70,000 yen. The tuition fee for cultural science courses is 144,000 yen a year and 168,000 yen for science and technology courses. In addition, 3,000 yen is charged for materials, 23,000 yen for food expenses and 10,000 yen as board and lodging charges. These charges are cheaper than those of Japanese private universities.

A scholarship system is utilized by poor students. They are divided into those students who are exempted from tuition fees and board and lodging charge, and others who are given scholarships according to their needs.

In 1980-1981, 448 students received scholarships. According to the university authorities, these scholarships are from the education aid fund and stipends annually sent by the DPRK.

On the occasion of the 25th birthday of Choson University, President Nam Si U of the university said, "I am filled with deep emotion when I look back on the 25-year path of our national education. Thanks to the deep concern, strong support of the Korean community in Japan, and of Japanese people in various circles, the university has been able to traverse a history of a quarter of a century. With the 25th anniversary as a stepping stone, I am resolved to make further efforts to develop our university."

I talked with 5 boy students and 3 coeds at the university. Seven students among them received a systematic national education and one boy student was graduated from a technical college of Wakayama Prefecture. He said, "After graduating a technical college, I took an employment examination for a Japanese enterprise. I was told if it was known that I was a Korean, I would not be promoted even when Japanese who entered in the same year, were promoted. I did not want to work for a Japanese company. Then I decided to enter this university. I started all over again. At first I was at a loss what to do as I was unable to speak Korean. Now I feel fine." He specializes in English and he is going to be an interpreter for a Chongryun organization.

How Long Will Be Division Of Country?

I was impressed by their strong purpose, a tensed atmosphere, and their sparkling eyes, any of which can't be found among Japanese students (though not among any of them). If they had wanted to live an easy life, there could have been many options open to them. Nevertheless they entered Choson University and chose to be teachers of national schools and activists in Chongryun organizations, even if their wages will be low and they will meet with many hardships in their work. In this I saw their determination to sacrifice themselves for their nation if necessary as well as their pride as Koreans.

I felt deep in thought thinking of the situation in Japan, when I heard a coed who graduated from a two-year course this spring and will start her work at a local school, say "Please consider why we are not the same as Japanese young people. The reunification matter of our homeland is not such an issue as the Japanese may think of. My parents are from south Korea. When their relatives died, they were not able to attend the funeral service. The reunification question is a question affecting our daily life.

"As the homeland is divided into two, the innocent people such as O Ki Sun, (mother of So brothers– the resident-in-Japan Korean political prisoners in south Korea – who died last May of uterine cancer in Kyoto) met such lot. This chagrined me. How long will be division of the country? Can the Japanese people understand our feelings?"

It may be necessary to do justice to the achievements of the national education of the Korean community in Japan with Choson University as the highest institution over a quater century.

(Subtitles are ours. . . . Ed.)

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (8)

Despised as Korean Pig

Kwon Jung Pan, 76 years old, female, construction worker; resident of 4-7-19, Miyuki, Ujina, Hiroshima City; born at Kumchon county, North Kyongsang Prov.; bombed at 6, Ujina, Hiroshima City

(Continued from the previous issue)

I was born in 1903. My house was located in Kumchon county, North Kyongsang Province (south Korea). My parents worked on the farm and we made a scanty livelihood. My parents died when I was five years old. I was taken over by my mother's brother so that I don't have a clear memory of my parents. My uncle (mother's brother) was a tenant farmer. I have never attended a school. I can't read Korean.

My uncle was poor and I worked as a live-in servant at the age of 12 for a rich farmer who lived near my uncle's house. My work there was to nurse three babies and help in farm work. In addition, I did some other kinds of work, which I don't remember in detail. I worked hard to live. When I was 22 years old I was told to marry a Korean in Japan.

It was said that Koreans managed to live in Japan, though they didn't eat well in Korea. Though I didn't know the name and age of the man whom I was going to marry, I somehow decided to go to Japan, believing a go-between. This was not the only case with me. I knew of such people. I went to Pusan by train and landed on Shimonoseki, where I met Kim Hung Un, my husband, for the first time. He was 39 years old, 17 years older than I, a fact which I hadn't been told of.

I didn't hear from him when he had come to Japan. He was "recruited" half forcibly to work in Japan. He worked at the Yubari mines in Hokkaido. There were many Korean miners there. There was a bond-laborers' pen. The work was indescribably hard. A month after he began to work there, he demanded his wage.

The Japanese overseers there took no heed of his demand. When he continued to demand, he was openly threatened. What he received was only a barber fee. Food given there was only enough to enable them to keep on living. His life there was too bad to speak of. He attempted to flee several times. Each time he attempted to flee, he was caught and half-killed.

In the mines, the miners were watched by the guards to prevent them from flight. He succeeded in fleeing from there, when a Korean compatriot, a close friend of his,was keeping watch.

I don't know how he could flee and where he got food. His journey had to be hard, as he was unable to find out a job on the way. I am sure that he spent several years to travel from Hokkaido to Hiroshima. He must have worked somewhere to earn money and continued his trip.

Because of his inhuman life and repeated lynchings at the Yubari mines, he became weak and could not work.

We lived in a 6-mat room with a small kitchen. We had no household goods. Even an able-bodied Korean was unable to find a job because he was a Korean. In my husband's case, he had fled from the mines and was not in good health. It was extremely difficult for him to find a job. Thanks to his friend, he got a job as a stevedore at Ujina Port. I, too, had to work to make a living. I began to work in a factory weaving fabrics used for sliding doors. About 20 people worked there. I worked there for 2-3 years. When I was pregnant with a child, I quitted the job. I had a miscarriage and stillbirth, because of my poor health due to the hard life I had led. I gave birth to my first son in 1931. Afterwards, I helped neighbors in washing to earn money.

A-Bomb Victims Lying in Rows Like Sardines

On Aug. 6, 1945, our family members were my husband, the eldest son (14 years old), the second son (the third-year grade of an elementary school), the eldest daughter (7 years old) the third son (5 years old), the second daughter (3 years old) and I—seven in all.

The eldest son had begun to work at a shipyard in Ujina and was helping our family financially. The eldest daughter had come back home, on the day before the atomic-bombing. She had moved to Nishijo-machi, Kamo county, for the sake of safety. On the morning of that day, we had taken breakfast together. Hearing an airplane booming, all of us rushed out from our house. I was flurried as I was able to recognize the airplane as a "B-29". The "B-29" flew away to the center of the city. Then, I went back to the kitchen, but my husband and children were outside. With terrific noise it became suddenly dark around me. I didn't know what happened. I covered my face with my hands and squatted down in the kitchen. The walls of our house were blown away and the pillars were broken. I found everything in shambles. I couldn't make out what happened and I was dump-founded. My husband urged me to flee for safety, taking our children with me, saying "It is dangerous here." We fled for safety, carrying the three-year-old second daughter on my back, and taking the other children by hand. The eldest son stayed at home, to keep a watch on our house. We found shelter in a shrine at Tanna after walking along a street car road.

On our way to the shrine we saw something like a limbless white doll. That was an A-bomb victim swollen by the bomb blast. I saw a woman in ragged clothes standing on a streetcar line. She was not right in her head. Around a sardine market near Tanna I saw people lying in rows like sardines. They were A-bomb victims probably carried from the hypocenter area.

I still remember the cries of the victims. They were groaning, "Give me water, mother," or "Help me." But what could I do? Two days later when I passed there, I found those people already dead.

At the shrine in Tanna a temporary relief center was set up. I don't know how many victims were there. I saw persons whose abdomens were swollen like so many rubber balloons and lunatics with vacant eyes. We received rice-balls mixed with barley, which were mostly stale. It was impossible to eat them. My children screamed.

At night, I got a view of the center of the city from the top of a mountain. It was a sea of fires. I wondered why a fire brigade did not put out fires and why doctors did not give medical treatment to the injured. This was because I didn't know that many firemen had died and what an atomic-bomb was.

After spending two nights at Tanna, we moved to Ujina Kaigan where our compatriots were living in shacks. The area around Ujina was still on fire. We knew that ammunition was stored in air-raid shelters. We were afraid that explosives might explode at any moment. The place was so dangerous that we didn't stay there. When we returned home, we saw the eldest son and my husband's friend were tiding the bombed house. We patched up paper on crumbled walls. The roof of the home remained, so that we managed to live there.

Racial Discrimination against My Children

After the atomic-bomb was dropped, we became poorer. Due to the persecution in the bond laborers' pen in the Yubari mines and also to the atomic-bombing, my husband was unable to work. I had to support my family—my husband and five children. If I had not worked, my family would have died of hunger. I worked hard. One day when I went to buy black market rice, I was arrested by a policeman near Sanji Station. At that time I had a sack of rice round my body and wore a overcoat to cover it. It was too heavy for me to carry, as I was of a small statue. I was unable to go ahead. At last I was found by a policeman who was on the watch at the station. I was detained overnight at Sanji Police Station. If I had been detained there for a long time, my family would not have been able to live. I felt miserable and I was wide awake all night. Our neighbor, who was a Korean compatriot, came to Sanji Police Station with my husband and children, asking the police authorities for my release. He said, "Are you going to continue to detain her by all means? She is grubbing out a meager living for her husband and five children. As long as she is detained, they can't go on living. The family at home can do nothing but to wait for death. You should support them."

Thanks to his strong appeal, I was released. But I never forget the miserable experience I had in the police cell.

I didn't continue to buy black-market rice, nor could I bring myself to do so. I had no job and I was haunted by fears of starvation. My friends told me to make an application for a job on a construction site. In the summer of 1950, I made an application. But it was turned down for the reason that only the head of a family could apply. But my husband couldn't work because of his neuralgia and heart disease. I made a pathetic appeal to the authorities concerned, saying that my husband couldn't work for his serious neuralgia and that I was supporting my family. Finally, I got a job. It was heavy work such as carrying gravels, sand, cement and work on road construction. I don't remember how many times I thought of forcing my children to die with me.

I was very sad when my children were racially discriminated in school. The second son was teased by Japanese children. They teased him, calling him "Korean pig, Korean pig." He hated to go to school. On one rainy day, I took an umbrella for him in school. But, he ran away, saying "Mother, if you come to school, I will be known to be a Korean. Don't come to school."

Even our family relations became unstable because of racial discrimination.

The third son got a job with a forwarding agency by concealing his Korean identity. When it was revealed, he was dismissed. Why should I have to suffer so much? If I had not come to Japan, I would have never undergone these miseries. If our country had not been made a colony and if my husband had not been deceived to be brought to Japan, we would not have undergone hardships.

I hate the Japanese government. Deep anger rises in me.

My husband died in 1957 at the age of 73. He had suffered from neuralgia and heart trouble until he died.

An atomic-bomb victim's certificate was given me in 1970. It was not easy to get it. It is gradually becoming difficult to find witnesses. I was hard put to it to find witnesses. I had made an application for a certificate, because I was worried about my life in old age.

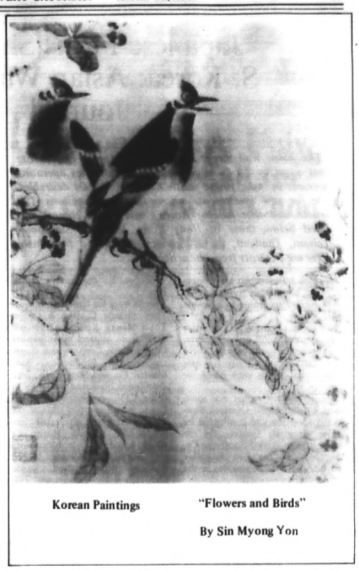
The eldest son and the second daughter got their certificates last year (1978). But the second and the third sons and the eldest daughter can't get theirs.

The municipal office authorities repeatedly asked witnesses whether their testimonies were correct or not.

As the municipal authorities asked them the same question so persistently that the witnesses finally said that they didn't want to testify as witnesses.

Why must we receive such bad treatment? The municipal authorities know the miserable experience of Korean A-bomb victims.

Today, my only solace is my grandchild. Whenever I meet my grandchild of 19 years, who is now a fine youth, I can't but wish that the bitter experience I had, will never be repeated by the young generation. **(To be continued)**



Korean Paintings "Flowers and Birds"

By Sin Myong Yon

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Mar. 20

* An agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation and an accord on economic and technological cooperation for 1981 between the Government of the DPRK and the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua were signed in Managua.

Mar. 26

* Li Song Ho, ambassador of the DPRK to Thailand, presented his credentials to Bhumibol Adjlyadej, King of Thailand.

The Tahiland king expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Thailand and Korea in many fields and the belief that relations would grow stronger and develop in the future, too.

Apr. 1

* Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta met the party and government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the CC of the WPK on a visit to Malta.

Firmly supporting all the policies put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the reunification of the country, the Maltese prime minister expressed full solidarity with the struggle of the WPK and the Korean people for the reunification of the country.

* El Hadj Omar Bongo, President of the Republic of Gabon met Chon Yong Un, ambassador of the DPRK to his country.

Saying that he was very glad at the new policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the reunification of Korea, the Gabon president hoped that his desire for an early peaceful reunification of Korea would be conveyed to the great leader. **(KCNA)**

Japanese Firms Shy from S. Korea: Asian Wall Street Journal

The Asian Wall Street Journal in its April 4 issue wrote that a survey of 86 major Japanese companies operating overseas in Asia, found south Korea the "least desirable" site for new investments among nine Asian nations. The article said that (south) Korea's investment climate was rated below those of Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, China and Indochina. Here are excerpts from the article:

Japanese businessmen are turning sour on investment prospects in south Korea, according to a private study.

The study, a survey of 86 major Japanese companies operating overseas in Asia, found south Korea the "least desirable" site for new investments among nine Asian nations.

The investment report was sponsored by the Japan Overseas Business Association and conducted by Nikko Research Center, the research arm of Nikko Securities Co. The study was made in December and circulated to companies in the business group recently.

The Nikko report found that no upturn in investor interest is likely soon, although longer-term prospects for the country are more favorable. Among key reasons for their disenchantment, Japanese businessman cited sharply rising labor costs, the expiration of tax holidays, problems with local partners and unsatisfactory manufacturing standards.

The report comes at a time when the pace of new Japanese investment has slowed to a crawl. Although accumulated Japanese investment in south Korea was $611 million at the end of August 1980 making Japan the biggest foreign investor in the country — the inflow has slowed since 1974. In the year ended March 31, 1980, new investments on an approval basis totaled $95 million, or only 1.9% of Japan's total overseas investments that year.

At the same time, a number of Japanese companies have pulled out of south Korea. The report didn't say how many companies have withdrawn from Korea altogether but noted that many are small outfits that aren't publicly listed.

Some were big concerns, however. They include C. Itoh & Co. and Toyo Menka Kaisha, which withdrew from apparel manufacturing; Crown Radio Corp., which stopped tape-recorder production; Sanyo Electric Co. and Sony Corp., which abandoned black-and-white TV and color TV production; Toshiba Corp., which stopped silicone transistor making and integrated circuit production; Honda Motor Co., which withdrew from bicycle-making; Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding, which halted chemical plant tower production, and Taisei Corp., which stopped prefabricated house construction.

Korea's investment climate was rated below those of Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines, China and Indonesia. The most attractive nation was Singapore, followed by Taiwan and Hong Kong; China and the Philippines were ranked just above Korea.

Among the main problems the Japanese businessmen cited were:

– The rapid increase in wage levels. The report noted that in the three years to 1979, the average wage doubled, cutting sharply into the profitability of some enterprises. At the same time, Japanese companies are worried that their joint ventures will have to pay larger amounts in retirement allowances, since the general practice in Korea is for a company to give retiring workers a sum equivalent to one month of their salaries for each year worked.

– Sharp price increases in parts and raw materials and the soaring cost of electricity. Charges increased 215% in the 1½ years to November 1980.

– The high cost of local credit. The availability of local funds is considered very low since the prime rate and interest rates for deposits are more than 20% a year and the country has a low savings rate. At the same time, Seoul has restricted borrowings from private foreign banks, further tightening the credit squeeze.

– The declining competitiveness of Korean products. Since Korea has been slow to automate production, Korean plants no longer offer major cost advantages over manufacturing in Japan, where automation is cutting labor costs.

The expiration of tax holidays for many Japanese investors. The eight-year tax-relief periods for new investors are running out at many Japanese ventures, reducing profits.

The forced export ratio of products. Seoul requires joint ventures to export most products, but with Korea's declining competitiveness, that is becoming harder.

Problems with local partners. The study reported a case of a Korean partner who established his own company in the same field after his Japanese partner completed sophisticated research in the venture.

Problems with the quality of domestically made parts and materials. The quality of subcontractors' products often is regarded as low.

The weakened Korean currency. Since the won started to float in February 1980, its exchange rate against the dollar has declined, and the weakened currency has brought financial difficulties to many joint ventures, as they must import parts and materials from Japan and other countries.

– The lack of Japanese confidence in Korea's economic policies. The report said inflation may accelerate this year, partly due to an increase in oil prices. Last year Korea's wholesale price index jumped 44.2% and the consumer price index rose 34% while wages rose nearly 25%.

S. Korean Police Law Permits Indiscriminate Firing on Demonstrators: Tong-A Ilbo

The Legislative Assembly of Gen. Chon's junta on Mar. 20 approved the amended Police Duties Performance Act, permitting police to fire indiscriminately on demonstrators, The Dong-A Ilbo reported on Mar. 22.

According to the daily, the new amendment enables police officers to fire on any "disturber" or "armed spy" if they refuse to disperse or surrender despite more than two orders to do so.

The full text of the amendment was not made public according to south Korean dailies.

The Dong-A Ilbo characterized the new amendment as specifying the circumstances where police can use their weapons unlike the old act which was proclaimed in December, 1953.

The same paper listed the following circumstances in which the amended police duties law allows police officers to fire:

(1) in case a criminal bearing arms continues to resist though a police officer orders him or her more than two times to surrender;
(2) in case an armed spy or disturber continues to resist, equipped with arms or explosives, ignoring police's three or more orders to surrender or disperse;
(3) in case any person steals arms or vehicles or destroys or sets fire on important facilities, including public buildings or an armory.

The definition of "armed spy" or "disturber" is open to free interpretation to cover a peaceful demonstration by students or other democratic dissidents. Under the new amendment, it is simply enough for a police officer to shout an order three times to a student or other civilian demonstrator to disperse or surrender before he fires on a protestor.

The amended police law is designed to prevent any challenge to the junta of Gen. Chon by all means. Underlying the amendment is the fact the police apparently failed to deal with student protests and those by democratic dissidents and workers which resulted in the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of Gen. Pak Jung Hi and continued to threaten the any-backed caretaker government.

The revised police law, combined with the National Security Law and the Law on Assembly and Demonstration, gives the police authorities unrestricted powers.

The National Security Law offers a monetary prize to any person who kills or makes any anti-"government" activist commit suicide due to the latter's resistance. Those who suffer an injury or death incurred from a fight with any anti-"government" activist may be rewarded.

The Law on Assembly and Demonstration permits police to arrest anyone supposed to be preparing or plotting an indoor or outdoor assembly or demonstration feared harmful to the maintenance of public order. Police can order any participant in such demonstration or rally to disperse at once and take steps to arrest its sponsor or organizer.

Under the two laws, police can arrest anyone who circulates a rumor detrimental to public order or who happens to carry any literature regarded as anti-"government."

Any violator of the two laws face immediate shooting from a police officer if he or she ignores his command to surrender.

The labor laws expand the powers of police together with the two laws. Any worker runs the risk of being fired on by police whenever he or she joins a strike. With free access to any indoor meeting, police can storm into any building where striking workers are locked in.

The enactment of the amended Police Duties Performance Act is a most potent proof that the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan depends on guns for survival, fearful of popular grievances at its authoritarian rule.

In other words, the Chon junta is lacking effective rule over the south Korean population; it is far from secure in power. The so-called presidential and parliamentary elections are senseless.

Le Monde on S. Korean Elections

The March 27 Le Monde editorial on elections south Korean style (Excerpts):

South Korea held national assembly elections on March 25. Their results were a foregone conclusion.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party won 90 or about half of the 184 seats by direct vote, and according to the results, the DJP has been given 61 or two-thirds of the 92 seats for proportional representation.

The Democratic Korea Party has obtained 24 seats and the Korean National Party has been assigned 7 seats for proportional representation.

The complicated and improvised election system in advance guaranteed a victory for Gen. Chon Du Hwan's authoritarian rule.

Gen. Chon who had seized power by force had the 5,270-member electoral college designate himself as chief of state for a 7-year term on Feb. 25.

Chon is now carefully maintaining a "democratic" facade of his rule.

Last year Gen. Chon arrested hundreds of opposition figures, banned all the political parties and suppressed the student uprising in Kwangju bloodily. And Gen. Chon sentenced his strongest political foe Kim Dae Jung to death on trumped-up charges.

Still today, political activities are not allowed under his military rule severer than that of Pak's.

Now that Chon commuted Kim's death sentence to life imprisonment, Washington and Tokyo express openly their support for the regime of Gen. Chon. Gen. Chon was the second chief of state (the first was the Jamaican premier) invited to the White House by Mr. Reagan.

To the new U.S. administration, south Korea, like Chile and El Salvador, is a hot place where the security of "a true friend" is a greater consideration than human rights.

Another Korean-in-Japan Political Prisoner Assaulted

Japanese activists engaged in the rescue of Korean-residens-in-Japan political prisoners recently disclosed that one of them Ryu Yong Su was attacked by a group of jailers in Masan Prison.

Foreign Nationals in Japan Call For Restoration of Human Rights To S. Korea

The Asahi Evening News (Mar. 30) and The Mainichi Daily News (Mar. 31), major English-language dailies published in Japan, carried a signed letter calling for the immediate release of prisoners of conscience of south Korea and an end to human rights violations in that part of Asia. The letter was in response to Amnesty International's appeal for a worldwide campaign. Follows a full text of the letter and a partial list of the signers:

To the Editor:

President Chun Doo Hwan of south Korea announced on Mar. 3 that over 5,000 people would benefit from "presidential clemency" to mark his inauguration for a further seven-year term.

The Seoul Government has claimed that the amnesty was ordered by him to expedite a "grand national reconciliation." Of the people who have been granted amnesty, however, an overwhelming majority are criminals–burglars, murderers and others–and political prisoners are very few.

Particular note must be made of the fact that those who were allegedly involved in the Kwangju incident (currently 89 on trial), the Pusan and Masan uprisings, the YWCA case and the case of the Korean Federation of Youth and Students for Democracy, are almost excluded from the clemency. The prominent opposition leader Mr. Kim Dae Jung, the pastor Moon Ik Hwan and the poet Ko Eun are not on the list.

Numerous political detainees are being tortured by the authorities.

The London-based Amnesty International released on Mar. 2 a statement calling for an end to 10 years of torture, imprisonment and other violations of the rights of south Korean dissidents, and declared that the international human rights body would launch a worldwide campaign for the release of all the political prisoners in that part of Asia.

We, the undersigned, hereby demand that the Government of the ROK release promptly, and with no conditions, all of these prisoners of conscience as a mark of respect for the widely accepted democratic values of the world.

Dr. J. Albert (U.S.), scientist; Prof. D. Lowell (U.S.), teacher; Mr. Draney (U.S.), scholar; Ms. J. Tunder (U.S.), TV producer; prof. G. McCormack (Britain), scholar; Mr. W. Miller (Britain), publisher; Ms. F. Sauvoge (France), teacher; Ms. M. Schmude (W. Germany), engineer; Mr. M. Brown (Canada), researcher; Mr. G. Story (Australia), scholar; Mr. R. Freeman (New Zealand), teacher; Prof. F. Heruaez (Spain), scholar; Prof. M. Berzosa (Spain), scholar; Dr. N. Mantri (India), scholar; Dr. A. Suphopetanukul (Thailand), scholar; Mr. P. Tan (Singapore), researcher; Dr. F. Gracias (Dominica), scientist; Prof. P. Luque (Venezuela), scholar; Prof. R. Perez (Argentine), scholar; Mrs. P. Lora (Colombia), engineer and 45 others.

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